

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2001-110946

(43)Date of publication of application : 20.04.2001

(51)Int.Cl.

H01L 23/15

H01L 21/60

H03H 3/08

H03H 9/25

(21)Application number : 11-284187

(71)Applicant : TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing : 05.10.1999

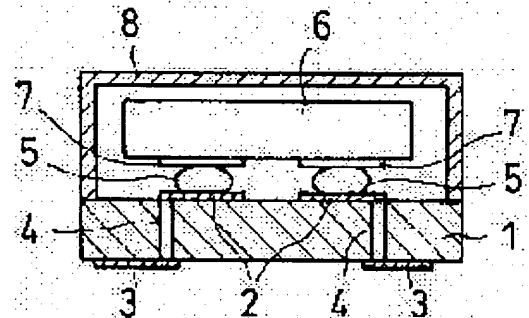
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## (54) ELECTRONIC DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an SAW device together with its manufacturing method wherein the waviness or deflection of a substrate sheet is suppressed, deflection of each substrate is suppressed as well, and the deformation of a bump is stabilized with no degradation in productivity.

SOLUTION: An SAW chip 6 where a bump 5 is formed on an electrode 7, and a substrate 1 where an electrode 2 is jointed through the SAW chip 6 and the bump 5, constitute an SAW device where a silicon substrate is used as the substrate 1.



## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the  
examiner's decision of rejection or application  
converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開2001-110946

(P2001-110946A)

(43) 公開日 平成13年4月20日 (2001. 4. 20)

(51) Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup>	識別記号	F I	テームコード (参考)
H 0 1 L 23/15		H 0 1 L 21/60	3 1 1 S 5 F 0 4 4
	21/60	H 0 3 H 3/08	5 J 0 9 7
H 0 3 H 3/08			A
	9/25	H 0 1 L 23/14	C

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 8 O L (全 6 頁)

(21) 出願番号 特願平11-284187

(22) 出願日 平成11年10月5日 (1999. 10. 5)

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Fターム (参考) 5F044 KK05 KK07 KK11 RR17 RR18

5J097 AA24 AA31 AA32 EE08 FF03

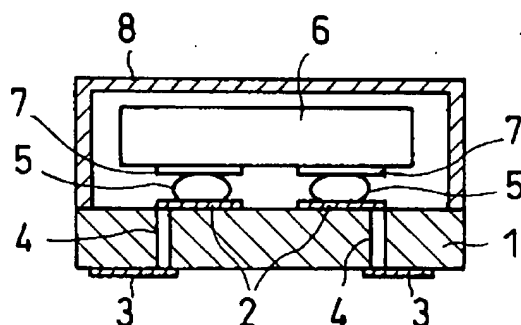
HA04 HA09 JJ01 JJ09 KK10

(54) 【発明の名称】 電子デバイスおよびその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 基板シートのうねりや反りを抑制し、個々の基板の反りも抑止することにより、生産性を低下させることなく、バンプの変形状態を安定化できるSAWデバイスおよびその製造方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 電極7上にバンプ5が形成されたSAWチップ6と、このSAWチップ6とバンプ5を介して電極2が接合された基板1で形成されたSAWデバイスで、基板1にシリコン基板を用いる。





【0010】本発明はこのような問題点に着目してなされたもので、基板シートのうねりや反りを抑制し、個々の基板の反りも抑止することにより、生産性を低下させることなく、バンプの変形状態を安定化できるSAWデバイスおよびその製造方法を提供することを目的としている。

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項１の発明による手段によれば、電極を有する半導体チップと、パンプにより前記半導体チップの前記電極と接続可能に設けられた配線を有する基板と、前記基板に接続された前記半導体チップを覆うキャップとを備える電子デバイスであって、前記基板の少なくとも前記配線が設けられる面は、シリコン材により構成されていることを特徴とする電子デバイスである。

【0013】また請求項3の発明による手段によれば、前記キャップは、シリコン材で形成されていることを特徴とする電子デバイスである。

【0015】また請求項5の発明による手段によれば、前記基板は、シリコン材からなる基板が貼り合わされて形成されていることを特徴とする電子デバイスである。

【００１７】また請求項７の発明による手段によれば、シリコン材からなる層と配線が形成された層とから構成される被加工物について、エッチングすることにより前記基板上に開口を形成し、この開口を導電性材料で被覆して前記配線による回路を形成して基板を形成する工程を有することを特徴とする電子デバイスの製造方法である。

【0019】

【0020】図1は本発明のSAWデバイスの構造を示す断面側面図である。基板シートであるシリコン基板1の表面と裏面には、それぞれアルミの表面電極2と裏面電極3が形成されており、相互の電極2、3はスルーホール4で電気的に導通されている。また、表面電極2上には金ボールの bumps 5 を介して、SAWチップ6のアルミ電極7が接合されている。SAWチップ6の外側はシリコンキャップ8がエポキシ系の接着剤で、シリコン基板1に接着されてSAWチップ6を封止し、それによりパッケージングすることによりSAWデバイスが形成されている。

【0022】次に、本発明の上述の構造のSAWデバイスの製造方法について説明する。SAWデバイスは基板シートであるシリコン基板1の表面上にSAWチップ6を金ボールのバンパ5を介して接合しているので、接合以前に表面と裏面に電極を2、3形成したシリコン基板1と、アルミ電極7上にバンパ5を形成したSAWチップ6とがそれぞれ別個に製造される。

【0023】図2(a)～(e)は、基板シートであるシリコン基板1の製造工程を示す説明図である。まず、図2(a)に示すように、2枚のシリコン基板1a、1bを用意し、一方のシリコン基板1aには成膜装置（不図示）により、シリコン基板1aの表面にマスクをおこない所定個所にのみ選択的にアルミを成膜して表面電極2を形成する。また、他方のシリコン基板1bには、エッチングによりシリコン基板1bに選択的に段部9を形成し、形成された段部9にめっき等によりアルミを埋め込み裏面電極3を形成する。さらに、このシリコン基板

1bは裏面電極3が形成された面を研磨して、シリコンの面と裏面電極3の面とを面一な平坦面に仕上げる。

【0024】続いて、図2(b)に示すように、一方のシリコン基板1aの下面側(表面電極2が形成されていない側)と、他方のシリコン基板1bの上面側(裏面電極3が形成された側)とを、好ましくは防湿性の高い接着剤、例えば、エポキシ接着剤により貼り合わせる。その際、双方のシリコン基板1a、1bの面はいずれも平坦面であり、接合されて一体化した後でもシリコン基板1の表層の平面度が維持される。

【0025】なお、シリコン基板1は少なくとも基板の表面がシリコン材で構成されていれば、既知のプロセスによって平坦化が可能であるが、シリコン基板1の全体がシリコン材で構成されていると、シリコン基板1の厚み方向の熱膨張係数のばらつきを抑える上で好ましいものとなる。

【0026】したがって、この状態では表面電極2と裏面電極3とがシリコン基板1の表面と内部に形成された状態になっている。なお、表面電極2と裏面電極3とはシリコン基板1の板厚方向で、部分的に重なる位置に形成されている。

【0027】次に、図2(c)に示すように、シリコン基板1の表面電極2と裏面電極3とを連通する孔の加工をシリコン基板1の表面方向(表面電極2の上)から行う。この孔4aの加工手段は周知の手段であるKOHやNaOHの溶液での湿式エッチング、プラズマエッチング/RIE等のドライエッチング、またはX線又はレーザー等のいずれかの手段を任意に用いて行うことができる。なお、加工する孔4aの深さは少なくともシリコン基板1の内部の裏面電極3に達している必要があるが、それ以上深くてもよい。その場合、加工した孔4aがシリコン基板1の裏面まで貫通していてもよい。

【0028】次に、図2(d)に示すように、表面電極2と裏面電極3とを貫通した孔4aの内壁に導電性材料によるめっき処理を施して、導電性の被覆を有するスルーホール4を形成する。このスルーホール4により表面電極2と裏面電極3とが電氣的に接続される。

【0029】次に、図2(e)に示すように、シリコン基板1の裏面側から裏面電極3が所定の高さに露出するまで、機械加工やエッチング等を施してシリコン基板を1薄く研磨し、シリコン基板1の裏面に裏面電極3を形成する。

【0030】なお、シリコン基板における表面電極と裏面電極の呼び方は、実際に使用する際に、シリコン基板の何れの面を上側に用いるかで変わるもので、上述のように、便宜的に上側に用いる側を表面電極とし、下側を裏面電極としたが、上述と反対面を使用する場合は、上述の場合とは表面電極と裏面電極とが逆になる。したがって、その際は、研磨等により表面電極をシリコン基板の表面に露出させることになる。

【0031】次に、図3を参照してSAWチップ6のアルミ電極7へのバンパ5の形成について説明する。バンパ5の形成はワイヤボンダ(不図示)を用いておこなう。すなわち、ボンディングワイヤ10として、直径φ25μmの金線をキャピラリ11からSAWチップ6のアルミ電極7上に供給して直径φ70μmの金ボール12を形成する。この金ボール12をキャピラリ11を用いて、SAWチップ6のアルミ電極7上に超音波併用熱圧着で接合した後、キャピラリ11を上昇させてボンディングワイヤ10を引きちぎり、直径85μmの金ボール12のバンパ5を形成する。

【0032】次に、上述により形成されたバンパ5が形成されたSAWチップ6と電極2、3が形成されたシリコン基板1との接合について説明する。図4はSAWチップと電極が形成されたシリコン基板との接合を示す側面断面図である。この接合はフリップチップボンダ(不図示)を用いておこなう。

【0033】まず、SAWチップ6をバンパ5が形成された面を下にした状態でフリップチップボンダのボンディングツール13に吸着固定する。また、フリップチップボンダのワークステージ14上では、シリコン基板1の裏面が吸着固定されて200℃に加熱されている。この状態で、図示しない位置検出カメラを用いてSAWチップ6のアルミ電極7に形成されたバンパ5とシリコン基板1の表面に形成された表面電極2のそれぞれの位置を検出し、その結果に基づいてワークステージ14を移動させて相互の位置合わせをおこなう。

【0034】その後、SAWチップ6を吸着しているボンディングツール13を垂直下方に降下させ、SAWチップ6を60(gf/バンパ5)のボンディング荷重でシリコン基板1に加圧する。同時に超音波振動子(不図示)により超音波振動を出力1Wで300ms程度印加し、バンパ5とシリコン基板1の表面電極2とを接合する。

【0035】その後、図5に示すように(図4と同一部分には同一符号を付している)、個々の説明は省略する)、シリコンキャップ8をエポキシ系の接着剤で、SAWチップ6側からシリコン基板1に接着してパッケージングをおこないSAWデバイス群を形成する。なお、シリコンキャップ8は予め、KOHやNaOHの溶液での湿式エッチング、プラズマエッチング、RIE等のドライエッチング等で作製されている。

【0036】シリコンキャップ8は、キャップの材料をシリコン材とすることにより、既知のエッチング処理方法を用いた凹形状の形成が容易になり、SAWチップ6を覆うキャビティの形成が容易になる。また、材料がシリコン基板1と同じであることにより、熱膨張係数の差に起因する歪みも無くなるので、パッケージの耐環境性能が一段と向上する。

【0037】その後、図6に示すように(図4と同一部

分には同一符号を付しているの、個々の説明は省略する)、シリコンキャップ8が接着されてパッケージングされたSAWデバイス群を、SAWデバイス毎にダイシングブレード15でダイシングすることにより個々のSAWデバイスを個別に分割する。

【0038】なお、上述の方法で完成したSAWデバイスパッケージについて、バンプの変形状態を調べた結果、本発明では、シリコン基板を用いており、シリコン基板が平坦であるため、各SAWデバイスパッケージ内でバンプ高さのばらつきが5 $\mu$ m以下であることが確認できた。

【0039】なお、上述の実施の形態では、シリコン基板に形成した電極は、アルミ電極を用いたが、電極材料はアルミ以外にも金、もしくはそれらを主成分とした合金を用いてもよい。

【0040】以上に述べたように、本発明では電子デバイスの電極上にバンプを形成し、これを基板の電極にフリップチップボンディングし、キャップなどで封止することにより製造されるSAWデバイスで、基板に平坦度の高いシリコン基板を用いることにより、バンプのばらつきの少ない良好な接続による接合状態が得られるようになり、薄型のSAWデバイスを歩留まりよく製造することが可能になった。

【0041】また、本発明のSAWデバイスの製造方法によれば、SAWデバイスの電極上にバンプを形成し、これを複数のシリコン基板が集合したシリコン基板シートにフリップチップボンディングして、複数の封止キャップが集合したキャップシートを一括してシリコン基板シートに接着する。この接着したシリコン基板シートとキャップシートを処理箇所毎に切断して個々のパッケージ

を製作しているの、極めて生産性が高い。

【0042】また、上述の実施の形態ではSAWデバイスについて説明したが、これに限定されず、その他の品質のよい電子デバイスを提供することも可能である。

【0043】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、SAWデバイスの生産を、バンプ形状を均一に形成し、そのバンプによる接合を安定させることにより生産性を高めることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のSAWデバイスの構造を示す断面側面図。

【図2】図2(a)～(e)は、本発明のシリコン基板の製造工程を示す説明図。

【図3】SAWチップへのバンプの形成について説明図。

【図4】SAWチップとシリコン基板との接合を示す側面断面図。

【図5】SAWチップにシリコンキャップを接着した側面断面図。

【図6】SAWデバイス群をSAWデバイス毎にダイシングして分割している説明図。

【図7】SAWチップへのバンプの形成について説明図。

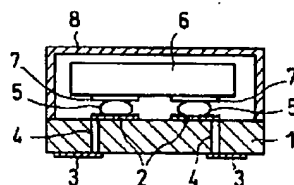
【図8】従来のSAWチップとシリコン基板との接合を示す側面断面図。

【図9】従来のSAWデバイス群を示す側面断面図。

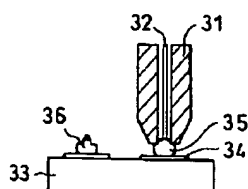
【符号の説明】

1、1a、1b…シリコン基板、2…表面電極、3…裏面電極、4…スルーホール、5…バンプ、6…SAWチップ、7…アルミ電極、8…シリコンキャップ

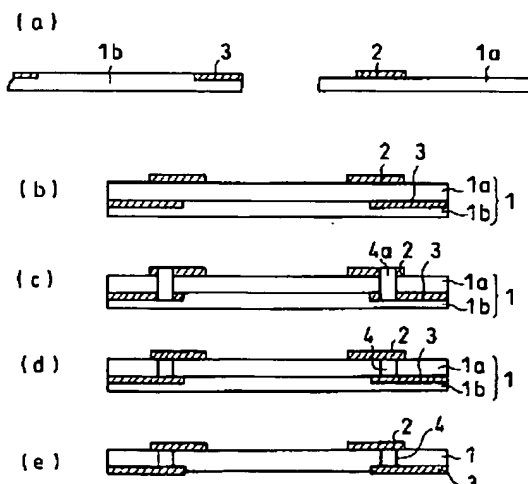
【図1】



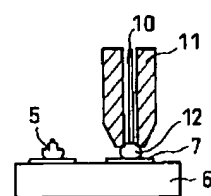
【図7】



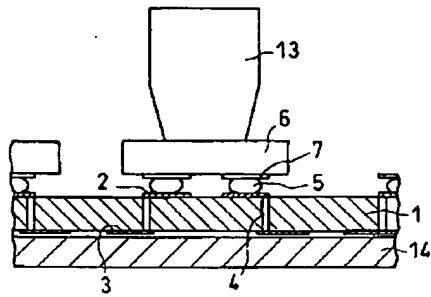
【図2】



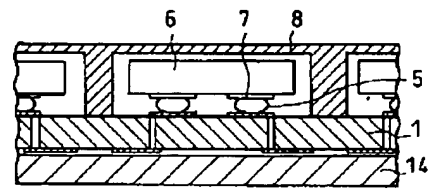
【図3】



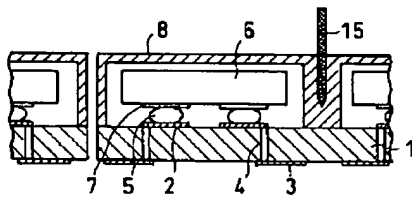
【図4】



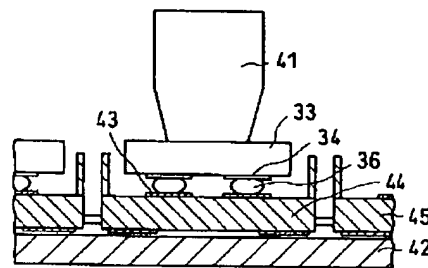
【図5】



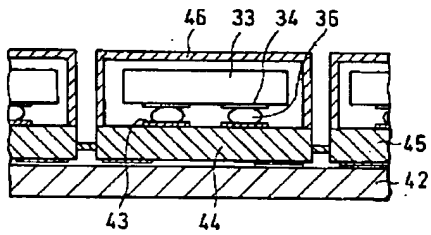
【図6】



【図8】



【図9】



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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to a SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) device and its manufacture approach about the packaging of an electron device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, manufacture of the SAW device which is an electron device forms the bump of a golden ball in the electrode of a SAW chip, carries out ultrasonic concomitant use thermocompression bonding (it considers as ultrasonic flip chip bonding hereafter) of the bump to the electrode of a ceramic substrate after that, and is performing packaging after that. Below, those outlines are explained with reference to a drawing.

[0003] Drawing 7 is the explanatory view showing the bump formation approach which forms a bump in the electrode of a SAW chip. Using a wire bonder (un-illustrating), supply the golden wire 32 on the aluminum electrode 34 of the SAW chip 33 from a capillary 31, and the golden ball 35 is made. After carrying out ultrasonic concomitant use thermocompression bonding of this on the aluminum electrode 34 using a capillary 31 and joining, a capillary 31 is raised, the golden wire 32 is torn off, and the bump 36 of a golden ball is formed.

[0004] As shown in drawing 8 (each explanation is omitted since the same sign is given to the same part as drawing 7), adsorption immobilization of the field in which the bump 36 was formed in the SAW chip 33 with which the bump 36 was formed is carried out in the condition of having turned down at the bonding tool 41 of a flip chip bonder (un-illustrating). On the other hand, on the work-piece stage 42 of a flip chip bonder, the ceramic substrate 44 which plated with gold on the front face of an electrode 43 carries out adsorption immobilization of the BE \*\*\*\* substrate sheet 45 about the same as plurality, and heats at about 200 degrees C. Alignment is performed for the bump 36 and the electrode 43 of a ceramic substrate 44 with which the flip chip bonder was formed in the aluminum electrode 34 in the condition, the bonding tool 41 is driven in a perpendicular lower part, and the SAW chip 33 is pressurized by the bonding weight of 75 (gf/bump) at the substrate sheet 45. Supersonic vibration is impressed to coincidence for 800ms by output 3W, and the mutual electrode 34 and 43 are joined through a bump 36.

[0005] As shown in drawing 9 after junction (each explanation is omitted since the same sign is given to the same part as drawing 7), each ceramic substrate 44 is closed with the metal cap 46. Then, the substrate sheet 45 was divided for each package of every, and each SAW device has been obtained.

[0006] In addition, piezoelectric material is used for the substrate of the SAW device itself from on the property of the SAW device which deals with a surface acoustic wave, and the plate of electrostrictive ceramics, such as PZT, is used widely.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since an ingredient is a ceramic, precise processing is difficult for the substrate sheet which lays a SAW device as mentioned above, and a wave and curvature have generated it.

Therefore, as a result of investigating a bump's deformation condition after completing the package of a SAW device, what the case where about 30 micrometers of bump height vary within the same package has produced existed.

[0008] Thus, if that in which deformation of a bump exists is joined by flip chip bonding as it is, poor junction will be caused in many cases.

[0009] In addition, although the wave and curvature of a substrate sheet may be able to solve them by joining separately after dividing a substrate, in that case, productivity falls sharply and they are not desirable as a production process. [ of productivity ]

[0010] It aims at offering the SAW device which can stabilize a bump's deformation condition, and its manufacture approach, without reducing productivity by having made this invention paying attention to such a trouble, controlling the wave and curvature of a substrate sheet, and inhibiting the curvature of each substrate.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is the electron device characterized by being an electron device equipped with a



wrap cap, and the field of said substrate in which said wiring is prepared at least being constituted by silicon material in said semiconductor chip connected to the semiconductor chip which has an electrode according to the means by invention of claim 1, the substrate which has wiring prepared by the bump possible [ said electrode and connection of said semiconductor chip ], and said substrate.

[0012] Moreover, it is the electron device characterized by being the multilayer-interconnection substrate with which according to the means by invention of claim 2 it is an electron device equipped with a wrap cap, and said substrate is constituted by silicon material in said semiconductor chip connected to the semiconductor chip which has an electrode, the substrate which has wiring prepared by the bump possible [ said electrode and connection of said semiconductor chip ], and said substrate.

[0013] Moreover, according to the means by invention of claim 3, said cap is an electron device characterized by being formed by silicon material.

[0014] Moreover, according to the means by invention of claim 4, said electrode formed in said substrate is an electron device characterized by being the alloy which used as the principal component those any [ aluminum, gold, or ] to be.

[0015] Moreover, according to the means by invention of claim 5, said substrate is an electron device characterized by setting [ it sticks it and ] and forming the substrate which consists of silicon material.

[0016] Moreover, the bump formation process which forms two or more bumps on the electrode of an electron device according to the means by invention of claim 6, The bonding process which carries out bonding of each electrode and said electron device of a substrate through two or more bumps formed with this bump formation process, It is the manufacture approach of the electron device characterized by having the separation process which cuts collectively the adhesion process which pastes up the cap for the closures on a substrate, and the substrate and cap which were pasted up according to this adhesion process after this bonding process, and is divided into each package.

[0017] Moreover, it is the manufacture approach of the electron device characterized by to have the process which forms opening on said substrate, covers this opening with a conductive ingredient, forms the circuit by said wiring, and forms a substrate by etching about the workpiece which consists of a layer which consists of silicon material, and a layer in which wiring was formed according to the means by invention of claim 7.

[0018] Moreover, according to the means by invention of claim 8, it is the manufacture approach of the electron device which carries out the description of having the production process of the cap which forms a crevice by etching silicon.

[0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the structure and its manufacture approach of the SAW device which is an electron device are explained with reference to a drawing as a gestalt of operation of this invention.

[0020] Drawing 1 is the cross-section side elevation showing the structure of the SAW device of this invention. The surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3 of aluminum are formed in the front face and rear face of a silicon substrate 1 which are a substrate sheet, respectively, and the mutual electrodes 2 and 3 have flowed electrically in the through hole 4. Moreover, on the surface electrode 2, the aluminum electrode 7 of the SAW chip 6 is joined through the bump 5 of a golden ball. The silicon caps 8 are the adhesives of an epoxy system, the outside of the SAW chip 6 pastes a silicon substrate 1, the SAW chip 6 is closed and the SAW device is formed by carrying out packaging by that cause.

[0021] The silicon material which forms the silicon substrate 1 is silicon or a silicon compound. About the silicon substrate 1 which consists of a silicon single crystal, it is easy to give flattening by mechanical removal processing by polish. Moreover, since the removal-processing approaches, such as dry etching, wet etching, RIE (Reaction Ion Etching), and electrolytic polishing, are established, it is easily possible to process it alternatively about the silicon substrate 1 in which wiring was prepared, and to perform flattening. Moreover, since the reinforcement of a silicon substrate 1 increases and it is also chemically stabilized by oxidizing the surface of the silicon substrate 1 by which flattening was carried out, and being referred to as SiO<sub>2</sub>, in case bonding of the SAW chip is carried out to a silicon substrate 1, being oxidized is desirable [ the front face of a silicon substrate 1 ].

[0022] Next, the manufacture approach of the SAW device of the above-mentioned structure of this invention is explained. Since the SAW device has joined the SAW chip 6 through the bump 5 of a golden ball on the front face of the silicon substrate 1 which is a substrate sheet, 2, the silicon substrate 1 formed three times, and the SAW chip 6 in which the bump 5 was formed on the aluminum electrode 7 are separately manufactured by a front face and the rear face in an electrode, respectively before junction.

[0023] Drawing 2 (a) - (e) is the explanatory view showing the production process of the silicon substrate 1 which is a substrate sheet. First, the silicon substrates 1a and 1b of two sheets are prepared, as shown in drawing 2 (a), with membrane formation equipment (un-illustrating), a mask is performed on the front face of silicon substrate 1a, to one silicon substrate 1a, aluminum is formed alternatively, and a surface electrode 2 is formed only in a predetermined part at it. Moreover, a step 9 is alternatively formed in silicon substrate 1b by etching, aluminum is embedded with plating etc. at the formed step 9, and the rear-face electrode 3 is formed in silicon substrate 1b of another side. Furthermore, this silicon substrate 1b grinds the field in which the rear-face electrode 3 was formed, and makes a flat-tapped flat side

to the field of silicon, and the field of the rear-face electrode 3.

[0024] Then, as shown in drawing 2 (b), the top-face side (side in which the rear-face electrode 3 was formed) of silicon substrate 1b of another side is stuck with desirable dampproof high adhesives, for example, an epoxy adhesive, the inferior-surface-of-tongue side (side in which the surface electrode 2 is not formed) of one silicon substrate 1a. In that case, each field of both silicon substrates 1a and 1b is a flat side, and also after being joined and unifying, the flatness of the surface of a silicon substrate 1 is maintained.

[0025] In addition, if the front face of a substrate consists of silicon material at least and the whole silicon substrate 1 is constituted from silicon material by the known process although flattening is possible, a silicon substrate 1 will become desirable when suppressing dispersion in the coefficient of thermal expansion of the thickness direction of a silicon substrate 1.

[0026] Therefore, it will be formed in the front face and the interior of a silicon substrate 1 by the surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3 in this condition. In addition, a surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3 are the directions of board thickness of a silicon substrate 1, and it is formed in the location with which it laps partially.

[0027] Next, as shown in drawing 2 (c), the hole which opens the surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3 of a silicon substrate 1 for free passage is processed from [ of a silicon substrate 1 ] a front face (on a surface electrode 2). This processing means of hole 4a can use for arbitration the means of either dry etching, such as wet etching with the solution of KOH or NaOH which is a well-known means, and plasma etching/RIE, an X-ray or laser, and can perform it. In addition, although the depth of hole 4a to process needs to reach the rear-face electrode 3 inside a silicon substrate 1 at least, it may be deeper than it. In that case, processed hole 4a may penetrate to the rear face of a silicon substrate 1.

[0028] Next, as shown in drawing 2 (d), plating processing by the conductive ingredient is performed to the wall of hole 4a which penetrated the surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3, and the through hole 4 which has conductive covering is formed. A surface electrode 2 and the rear-face electrode 3 are electrically connected by this through hole 4.

[0029] next -- as shown in drawing 2 (e), until the rear-face electrode 3 is exposed to predetermined height from the rear-face side of a silicon substrate 1 -- machining, etching, etc. -- giving -- a silicon substrate -- 1 -- it grinds thinly and the rear-face electrode 3 is formed in the rear face of a silicon substrate 1.

[0030] In addition, in case how to call the surface electrode in a silicon substrate and a rear-face electrode actually uses it, although it changes by whether which field of a silicon substrate is used for the bottom, the side used for the bottom for convenience as mentioned above was used as the surface electrode and the bottom was used as the rear-face electrode, when using \*\*\*\* and an opposite side, in an above-mentioned case, a surface electrode and a rear-face electrode become reverse. Therefore, a surface electrode is made exposed on the surface of a silicon substrate by polish etc. in that case.

[0031] Next, with reference to drawing 3, formation of the bump 5 to the aluminum electrode 7 of the SAW chip 6 is explained. A bump's 5 formation is performed using a wire bonder (un-illustrating). That is, as a bonding wire 10, a diameter phi25micrometer gold streak is supplied on the aluminum electrode 7 of the SAW chip 6 from a capillary 11, and the diameter phi70micrometer golden ball 12 is formed. After joining this golden ball 12 by ultrasonic concomitant use thermocompression bonding on the aluminum electrode 7 of the SAW chip 6 using a capillary 11, a capillary 11 is raised, a bonding wire 10 is torn off, and the bump 5 of the golden ball 12 with a diameter of 85 micrometers is formed.

[0032] Next, junction to the SAW chip 6 with which the bump 5 formed of \*\*\*\* was formed, and the silicon substrate 1 in which electrodes 2 and 3 were formed is explained. Drawing 4 is the side-face sectional view showing junction to a SAW chip and the silicon substrate in which the electrode was formed. This junction is performed using a flip chip bonder (un-illustrating).

[0033] First, adsorption immobilization of the field in which the bump 5 was formed in the SAW chip 6 is carried out in the condition of having turned down at the bonding tool 13 of a flip chip bonder. Moreover, on the work-piece stage 14 of a flip chip bonder, adsorption immobilization is carried out and the rear face of a silicon substrate 1 is heated by 200 degrees C. Each location of the surface electrode 2 formed in the front face of a silicon substrate 1 with the bump 5 formed in the aluminum electrode 7 of the SAW chip 6 in this condition using the location detection camera which is not illustrated is detected, the work-piece stage 14 is moved based on that result, and mutual alignment is performed.

[0034] Then, the bonding tool 13 which is adsorbing the SAW chip 6 is dropped in a perpendicular lower part, and the SAW chip 6 is pressurized by the bonding weight of 60 (gf / bump 5) at a silicon substrate 1. Supersonic vibration is impressed to coincidence about 300ms by output 1W with an ultrasonic vibrator (un-illustrating), and a bump 5 and the surface electrode 2 of a silicon substrate 1 are joined.

[0035] Then, as shown in drawing 5 (each explanation is omitted since the same sign is given to the same part as drawing 4), it is the adhesives of an epoxy system, the silicon cap 8 is pasted up on a silicon substrate 1 from the SAW chip 6 side, packaging is performed, and a SAW device group is formed. In addition, the silicon cap 8 is beforehand produced by dry etching, such as wet etching with the solution of KOH or NaOH, plasma etching, and RIE, etc.

[0036] When the silicon cap 8 makes the ingredient of a cap silicon material, formation of the concave configuration using a known etching art becomes easy, and formation of a wrap cavity becomes easy about the SAW chip 6. Moreover, since distortion resulting from the difference of a coefficient of thermal expansion is also lost according to an ingredient being the same as a silicon substrate 1, the environment-resistant ability of a package improves much more.

[0037] Then, as shown in drawing 6 (each explanation is omitted since the same sign is given to the same part as drawing 4 ), each SAW device is divided according to an individual by carrying out the dicing of the SAW device group to which the silicon cap 8 pasted and packaging was carried out with the dicing blade 15 for every SAW device.

[0038] In addition, about the SAW device package completed by the above-mentioned approach, as a result of investigating a bump's deformation condition, by this invention, the silicon substrate was used, and since the silicon substrate was flat, it has checked that dispersion in bump height was 5 micrometers or less within each SAW device package.

[0039] In addition, although the aluminum electrode was used for the electrode formed in the silicon substrate with the gestalt of above-mentioned operation, an electrode material may use gold or the alloy which made them the principal component besides aluminum.

[0040] As stated above, in this invention, it enabled the junction condition by little good connection of dispersion in a bump to manufacture a thin SAW device with the sufficient yield in \*\*\*\*\* by forming a bump on the electrode of an electron device, carrying out flip chip bonding of this to the electrode of a substrate, and using a silicon substrate with high display flatness for a substrate with the SAW device manufactured by closing with a cap etc.

[0041] Moreover, according to the manufacture approach of the SAW device of this invention, a bump is formed on the electrode of a SAW device, flip chip bonding of this is carried out to the silicon substrate sheet with which two or more silicon substrates gathered, the KYAPU sheet with which two or more closure caps gathered is put in block, and a silicon substrate sheet is pasted. Since this silicon substrate sheet and cap sheet that were pasted up are cut for every processing part and each package is manufactured, productivity is very high.

[0042] Moreover, although the gestalt of above-mentioned operation explained the SAW device, it is also possible for it not to be limited to this but to offer other quality electron devices.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, a bump configuration can be formed in homogeneity for production of a SAW device, and productivity can be raised by stabilizing junction by the bump.

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[Translation done.]